

Iron County Register

E. D. AKE, EDITOR.

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IRONTON, FEB. 6, 1890.

Some of the country papers speak of it as the La Grippe.—*Farmington Times*.
Vide Poplar Bluff Citizen.

The *Bonne Terre Register's* discourse against the use of benzine as a wash for small type is both fitting and timely, and gives evidence that the writer knows what he is talking about. But, Bro. Elliff, that word "slovingly" is too good; you'll have to come down.

Last week's proceedings in the House of Congress forcibly remind us of the halcyon days gone by, when Republicanism was at its height and fraud and rascality at a premium. Speaker Reed has already demonstrated that his colleagues well knew their man when they elevated him to the Speaker's Chair.

The St. Joe Lead Co. has just declared a dividend for the year of 42 per cent! Its employees, many of them, work for a dollar a day. Who gets the benefits of protection—the employer or the laborer? Let the above answer. As for us we believe in protecting the consumer a little, too, even at the risk of reducing the percentage of profits to the mine owners. The truth is, your protection is a steal from the consumer—not for the benefit of the laborer, but to add to the hoarded riches of his employer. Forty-two per cent profit in one year, forced from the pockets of the unprotected classes by law, is an outrage upon all decency; and the time will soon come when people will be amazed that such a monstrosity could ever exist "by the consent of the governed."

When the law governing elections is so amended that a capacity to write and read a ballot before voting is necessary to qualify voters, democracy will no longer reign in the Southeast portion of Missouri.—*Farmington Democrat*.

That is a square, up-and-down, chestnutty Republican lie, and you ought to be ashamed to reproduce it. Take the ignorant, lazy incapable nigger voters out of the g. o. p., and where would it be?—*Iron County Register*.

Bro. Ake, where was the g. o. p. before the "ignorant, lazy, incapable niggers" became voters?—*Farmington Democrat*.

Bro. Cundiff, youth and inexperience have never appealed to us in vain, where the imparting of relief and information were within our power, and we cheerfully respond to your question. Abraham Lincoln was the first Republican President. He ran in 1860, and received only 1,806,352 votes out of a total suffrage of 4,676,852, lacking over one million of as many votes as were given his competitors at that election. There were four candidates. In 1864, in the midst of the civil war, Lincoln received a majority of 407,342, against McClellan, with eleven states not voting. In 1868, with the negroes voting, with hundreds of thousands of white men disfranchised in all the Southern and border States, and three entire States—Mississippi, Texas and Virginia—denied the right of participating, Grant's majority was only 305,458. In 1872, when Greeley ran, your party got a majority of 727,995; in 1876, Tilden, who was swindled out of the Presidency, received a popular majority of 156,009; in 1880, Garfield's majority was 42,000; in 1884, Cleveland's plurality was about 67,000; while Blaine fell 351,755 short of a majority; and in 1888 Cleveland received about 100,000 votes more than Harrison, against whom there was, altogether, a majority of nearly half a million.

Now, the negro vote, according to the U. S. Census Report of 1880, in that year amounted to almost a million and a half. You say that all negroes, if permitted, would vote the Republican ticket, but putting that aside, we think it liberal to estimate that not more than one in five is a Democrat. Then in the negro ranks alone is a Republican majority of 900,000 to be overcome by white votes, and at no election, save one—when Greeley ran as a Liberal, and hundreds of thousands of Democrats refused to vote—has your popular majority amounted to over 300,000. Again we ask, where would the g. o. p. be without the ignorant negro vote? And answer, "in the soup," for all and aye.

The differences between the editor of this paper and the editor of the *Iron County Register*, are that the editor of this paper was born a democrat. The editor of the *Register* became one through policy. The editor of this paper is a democrat from principle. The editor of the *Register* is a democrat for revenue, and it is only for revenue that he became one. The editor of this paper is for what is right. The editor of the *Register* is for what pays.—*Enterprise-Messenger*.

These Bro. Stokes, are assertions, and, so far as they relate to the editor of the *Register*, we call upon you to substantiate them by conclusive evidence; failing that, we call you, and you stand confessed, a vicious slanderer.

As to your being "a Democrat from principle," we have a word to say. Before saying that word, however, we curiously inquire: if you were "born a Democrat" what need did you have of "principle" to make you one? Or, to put it more logically, if you are "a Democrat from principle," what matters it whether you were "born a Democrat" or became one upon conviction?

Now, as to the "principle" which makes you a Democrat:
First—Was it "principle" that made you bolt the nomination of Lowndes H. Davis, with charges in your paper against him and the representatives of the Democratic party, which you were forced to retract the succeeding week on the baby plea that they had been made in your absence?
Second—Was it "from principle"—

Democratic principle—that you rented out half your paper to Sol. Kitchen, in order that he might the better use his energies to "down" the Democratic party and its nominee for Congress in 1890? And how high did you elevate the rental because of excess of "principle?"

Third—Was it "from principle" that you once and again offered to sacrifice yourself upon the altars of your party—yea, even to going to the Legislature—and from which sacrifice you were happily spared only by the magnanimity of the Democracy of Stoddard county, which could not be made to understand the pre-eminent fitness of one possessing the dual qualification: "a born Democrat" and "a Democrat from principle?"

Fourth—Was it "from principle" that you "tore up Jack" and threatened to kick clear out of the traces because you failed to get a deputyship under Barnum? Did you want the deputyship "upon principle," or "for revenue?"

Fifth—Was it "from principle" and from being "born a Democrat" that in September, 1888—during the heat and burden of one of the hottest campaigns the Democratic party ever fought—you were moved to publicly announce that you were no longer "a moss-back Democrat?" You will remember that was when your paper became the "organ" of the Wheel—a society through which, at one time, Boss Filley had great hopes of "redeeming" Missouri and putting it into the column of Republican States. Did you leave the "moss-back Democracy" and bind yourself to the Wheel "from principle," or "for revenue?"

Sixth—Was it "from principle" that you were moved to say, some three or four years ago: "The editor of the *Enterprise-Messenger*, in the past, has spent a good deal of his time and money in behalf of the Democratic party, but hereafter he will look out for number one and the party may take care of itself?"

We have spent not a little time and money for the party, and have experienced disappointments—not of a personal nature, however, for we never sought personal advancement at its hands—yet we have never felt like retiring and leaving it to its fate. But, to feel that way, we presume a man must be not only a "Democrat from principle," but also "born a Democrat."

A Hopeless Prospect.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, a Republican paper of liberal and enlightened views, speaking of the necessity of revising the tariff and of the present Congress doing anything in that line, says that the existing tariff "is growing obnoxious for the reason that it is discriminatory in favor of a class, the moneyed class, and against the non-moneyed class." This view of its character presents a sufficient reason why it should be reformed, yet the *Republican Telegraph* does not see much prospect of such reformation, for it believes the committee is not in quest of facts that would make remedial measures appear to be necessary, its hearings having been "all one-sided, the great masses, the tens of millions of consumers, not being represented at all."

We are surprised that so intelligent a paper as the *Telegraph* should have expected anything else. For very natural and evident reasons the Republican managers can not handle the tariff question without deference to the money interest to which it is indebted for the means of its political success. After the contributions of "fat" by which the party's path-way to victory was lubricated last year, the trusts and monopolies feel that they have the right to go before the committee and demand the tariff they want, and the party leaders will be compelled to recognize it.

The *Telegraph* very correctly forecasts the effect of such tariff "revision" as the committee under the circumstances is quite sure to recommend, saying:

If nothing should be done by the present Congress about the tariff, it is confidently believed that not only New York will be a doubtful State in 1892, but Illinois, Iowa and Massachusetts also. The defection in the latter State with respect to free-trade material is serious, and it must be offset by gaining the favor of the masses for a tariff law which, while fully protecting capital and labor, shall not gorge the pockets of an over-protected class. The Western farmers, who want lower duties, must be considered; and all duties which are a hair's breadth above the point of real protection should be reduced. The worst mistake that the majority of Congress could make would be that of neglecting to revise the present unpopular tariff law.

It is positively certain that nothing will be done in the way of amending our defective tariff laws and relieving the people of an oppressive system of taxation until a radical tariff reform is brought about under a Democratic administration of the government.—*Democratic Watchman*.

According to a *Globe-Democrat* special Collector Wenneker has been lectured and warned by both the President and the Internal Revenue Commissioner on the subject of making appointments to "harmonize" local losses who are not in favor with the Administration. The true inwardness of the spoils system was revealed when he was told that it was not enough for him to appoint competent Republicans and that he must beware of appointing subordinates who may not be "in accord with the Administration." The appointment machine must be an Administration machine, not a mere party machine, and Republicans who cannot be trusted on the second term question might as well be Democrats, so far as places at the trough are concerned.—*Post-Dispatch*.

MONEY TO LOAN—On Farms only, with privilege of paying part or all at any time, and stop interest. No commission charged. Call or address W. M. CREMER, Farmington, Mo.

Colored Society Notes.

Rev. Chas. Casey recently closed a three weeks' revival meeting at Caledonia. He reports as the result of the meeting eight conversions. Rev. Casey is one among our most promising young men, and is a diligent worker for the cause of the church.

During the protracted meeting on Zion Hill there were several who joined the church on probation and on conversion.

At a recent official board meeting of the M. E. church there were reported several cases of sickness among the members. Several of the sick were also reported as needing assistance. This, Mr. Editor, does not indicate improvidence on the part of the applicant for assistance but, sir, it is owing to the fact that "Zion's children" have not yet received that "42 day and roast beef" which was promised during the presidential campaign.

Mrs. Boyd attended the funeral of a niece at Farmington during the past week.

The young men gave a fashionable hop at the Delano Hall during the past week, and from what I have learned it was the dullest affair of the season. The guests were selected with a special reference to their high social standing. After enjoying the dance for several hours they repaired to one of the fashionable restaurants on main street where a first-class meal was furnished. The costumes worn by the guests were up to the regulative pattern, especially that of the ladies, which in several cases were actually superb.

Dr. Derrick, one of the leading divines of New York, in making an address on the subject of the "Negro and the South" closed with the following commendable thoughts: "In forty-five years there will be a new South and the negro will be found to have attained a position of wealth and intelligence that will astonish the world. Of course at present he is not on a plane with the educated Southerner. It took a thousand years of civilization and freedom to make a good white man, can you expect to make a good negro in one-fourth of the time? Let the negroes combine and elect good white men to office. We want nothing to do with social nightmares like 'equality' and 'community.' Let us beg of congress to let us alone. We don't want any special legislature for our race any more than the German want it, or the Irish or any other people in this country. I, for one, am tired of seeing myself on the Senatorial dissecting table every December, the mark for demagogues dull wit. The negro is essentially an American and needs no special looking after."

Mrs. Matilda Walton, of Fredericktown, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Whitener.

Rev. McAlister preached his farewell sermon at Caledonia January 26th. The 4th Quarterly Meeting will take place at the M. E. church on the 22d inst.

The Safest

AND most powerful alternative is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young and old are alike benefited by its use. For the eruptive diseases peculiar to children nothing else is so effective as this medicine, while its agreeable flavor makes it easy to administer.

"My little boy had large scrofulous ulcers on his neck and throat from which he suffered terribly. Two physicians attended him, but he grew continually worse under their care, and everybody expected he would die. I had heard of the remarkable cures effected by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and decided to have my boy try it. Shortly after he began to take this medicine, the ulcers commenced healing, and after using several bottles, he was entirely cured. He is now as healthy and strong as any boy of his age."—William F. Douglass, Hampton, Va.

"In May last, my youngest child, fourteen months old, began to have sores gather on his head and body. We applied various simple remedies without avail. The sores increased in number, and discharged pus copiously. A physician was called, but the sores continued to multiply until in a few months they nearly covered the child's head and body. At last we began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a few days a marked change for the better was manifest. The sores assumed a more healthy condition, the discharges were gradually diminished, and finally ceased altogether. The child is livelier, his skin is fresher, and his appetite better than we have observed for months."—Frank M. Griffin, Long Point, Texas.

"The formula of Ayer's Sarsaparilla presents, for chronic diseases of almost every kind, the best remedy known to the medical world."—D. M. Wilson, M. D., Wiggs, Arkansas.

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The New Road Districts.

Iron County Court, December Adjourned Term, 1889. Tuesday, December 24th, 1889. Among others, the following proceedings were had:

In the matter of Redistricting the County under Section 7806, Revised Statutes of 1889.
Now, at this day, the Court proceeds to divide the County of Iron, State of Missouri, into Road Districts under Section 7806, Revised Statutes of 1889. Whereupon, it is ordered by the Court that

ROAD DISTRICT No. 1
Shall be composed of School Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 30, North of Range 4 East, and Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 31, North of Range 4 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 2
Shall be composed of School Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 30, North of Range 3 East, and Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 31, North of Range 3 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 3
Shall be composed of School Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 32, North of Range 3 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 4
Shall be composed of School Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 32, North of Range 4 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 5
Shall be composed of School Districts Nos. 3, 4 and 5, Township 33, North of Range 4 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 6
Shall be composed of School District No. 3, Townships 32 and 33, North of Range 3 East, and School District No. 2, Township 33, North of Range 3 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 7
Shall be composed of School Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 33, North of Range 4 East, and District No. 3, Township 33 and 34, North of Ranges 4 and 5 East, together with all that part of Ironton and Pilot Knob School Districts, lying outside of the incorporated limits of said towns and unorganized territory as follows: Sections, 22, 23, 26, 27, 34 and 35, Township 34, North of Range 4 East, and Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, Township 33, North of Range 3 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 8
Shall be composed of School Districts Nos. 2 and 3, Township 34, North of Range 3 East, and School District No. 5, Township 34, North of Range 2 and 3 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 9
Shall be composed of School District No. 1, Township 34, north of Range 3 East, and District No. 4, Townships 34 and 35, north of Range 3 East, and Districts Nos. 1 and 3, Township 35, north of Range 3 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 10
Shall be composed of School District No. 1, Township 34, north of Range 2 East, and District No. 2, Townships 34 and 35, north of Range 2 East, and District No. 3, Township 34, north of Range 2 East, and Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 35, north of Range 2 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 11
Shall be composed of School District No. 1, Township 35, north of Range 1 East, and District No. 1, Township 34, north of Range 1 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 12
Shall be composed of School District No. 1, Township 34, north of Range 1 East and 1 West, and District No. 2, Township 34, north of Ranges 1 and 2 West.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 13
Shall be composed of School District No. 1, Townships 34 and 35, north of Range 1 West, and District No. 2, Township 35, north of Ranges 1 and 2 West, and District No. 1, Township 34, north of Range 2 West.

And it is further ordered that this order be published in the *IRON COUNTY REGISTER*, STATE OF MISSOURI, ss. COUNTY OF IRON, ss. I, WM. A. FLETCHER, Clerk of the County Court of Iron County, Missouri, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true, full and complete copy of the order of the Court as fully as the same appears of record in my office.
WITNESS my hand and seal of said court [L. S.] this 7th day of January, 1890.
WM. A. FLETCHER, Clerk.

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Guardian's Notice of Final Settlement.
STATE OF MISSOURI, ss. COUNTY OF IRON, ss. Estate of Reuben C. Legrand, late a minor. Jno. Schwab, Guardian and Curator. In the Probate Court of Iron County.

February Term, 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned guardian and curator of the estate of Reuben C. Legrand, late a minor, has made a just and true exhibit of the account between himself and said ward, and filed the same with the Probate Court of Iron County, and that on the third day of the February Term, 1890, thereof, he intends to apply to said court for leave to make final settlement of his accounts, and for his discharge as such.
JOHN SCHWAB,
Guardian and Curator.

To the Public.

Last week, in accordance with our Annual Custom, we extended our HOLIDAY GREETING. This week we are ready for the

BUSINESS 1890.

And desire to call the attention of our friends and patrons to that fact. Our stock of

Seasonable Goods

is very Full and Complete, notwithstanding the late Holiday Rush, for the reason that we are constantly making additions to it. It is superfluous to add that Low Prices will continue to rule at our Store.

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